## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Gold Bill Signed by the President.

Acts Passed Enabling Nevada, Colorado and Nebraska to Enter the Union.

Organization of the Territory of Montana.

Incidents of General Grant's Visit

to Washington,

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1864. THE GOLD BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT. sident Lincoln has approved and signed the Gold

It is feared here that the passage of the Gold bill will not effect the intended object of reducing the premium on gold. It is argued that the restrictions imposed relieve all approbensions of the Secretary's being able to affect aware of the exact amount to be disposed of and will be ready to absorb it.

THE NEW REVENUE BILL. The House Committee of Ways and Means, at their seagion to-day, had under consideration the new Revenue bill as a whole, but came to no conclusion in regard to it There is no probability of its being reported before the middle or latter part of next week.

IMPORTANT TO SHIPPERS OF GOODS TO BASTERN

The Secretary of the Treasury, in furtherance of his righ to relax the restrictions on trade in the insurrec Clouary districts as they come from time to time more completely under the control of the government, has authorized the reduction of the fees charged on the ship ments of merchandise to, and of products from, the coun ties of Accomac, Northampton and Norfolk, Virginia. from five to three per cent, and the abolishment of the system of permits for individual, family and plantation

THE RECENT VISIT OF GENERAL GRANT TO WASH

The conduct and services of General Grant continue to be absorbing subjects of conversation in the national had a wonderful effect upon political as well as social cir tinguished here would afford favorable opportunities for grand balls and dinner parties for weeks to come. The politicians expected a splendid chance to sound the per-son whom everybody begins to look upon as the most available man, and the most dangerous rival candidate, for the Presidency. A very amusing scene was witpossed at the grand military dinner given at the Execuafter his arrival here. After the guests had assembled and a brilliant array of well known military mer sist in the ceremonies of the evening, it was found surprise of everybody that General, Grant not there. He had suddenly taken wings for the West, Fverybody looked disappointed Among the major generals present were Halleck, Meade, McCook, Crittenden, Sickies, Hunter, Burnside, Mair, Doubleday, Ogilsby, Wallace and others. When it was at the President and the President at the generals. Preeatly Mr Lincoln said:-"Gentlemen, this is the play of bet with Hamlet left out. We expected Grant here. but he couldn't stay." The company had assembled, however, the curtain was raised, and the play must go on. But who would play the part of Hamlet? In plainer language, a figureant general was expected, but he would not be present. Old Abe, seeing the difficulty, said that if It was necessary to have a liamlet he would call upon Major General Halleck at short notice, as the managers each shoulder, but on a most complacent appearance and "kindly consented" to assume the role of the principal And so the play went on, with Halleck as

ant to attend to at present than outward show. He went down to the Army of the Potomac, but returned and unexpectedly. He did not even wait for a White he was in Washington the theatre mana-Enthusiastic admirers, with bands of music, marched all over town several nights until after midnight to serenade him; but he could not be found. At last one night they cornered him. They thought, however, that there ech from him, not a speech would be make; and all On the very night of his arrival the diplomatic retary of State, who knows the virtue of an excellent ner, took charge of him and feasted him. Grant, fresh from the camp, was thus caught by the artful politician once He made a narrow escape that time, and he egh not to be caught in a similar manner again. It is said that a State dinner was contemplated; but Seward, having got hold of him first, may have interfered with the arrangement. Otherwise he might bave had a chance to find out how it felt to put his feet under the White House mahogany, without yielding more than once to the seductive influence o Washington hospitality A; distinguished Senator said General Grant weot off lest his dislike of ceremony should disgust him with the idea of a residence to the White House. But ple like a seddier who is terribly in earnest, and who has no table for parades, or dinners, or levees, or any kind of bility of speedity putting an end to the rebellion, in accepting the rank of lieutenant general and command of all the armies of the United States.

THE BILL FOR THE DISMISSAL OF UNEMPLOYED GENERAL ARMY OFFICERS.

The vote by which the motion to reconsider the vote so postpone the Military Committee's bill for the dismiscal of the unemployed generals for three weeks was laid upon the table in the House to-day is regarded as giving the final quietus to that measure, as it postpones it be youd the date (April 1) at which it was, to take effect. Mr. Schenck, who fathers the bill, appeared to be intencely disgusted, but the majority of both parties were evidently gratified at this disposition of a troublesome mat-

There was but little opposition to the passage of the enabling cas for Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado, in the

The Senate bill for the division of Idaho into two Terri cories, one to be called Montana, also passed with some

No enabling act has yet been reported for Utab, but it ds understood one will be introduced during the session: but it will be very difficult to pass it on account of the peculiar customs and tenets of that people. Mr. Kenney, their delegate, complains bitterly of the injustice which he claims they suffer at the hands of Congress in the nonrecognition of their right to a State organization and a

THE BIRTHDAY OF CHIEF JUSTICE TANKY. This being the birthday of Chief Justice Taney, the Supreme Court adjourned at two P. M., and called in a body to pay their respects to him. The venerable Chief Justice is eighty seven years old, and is in good health, with the exception that his lower limbs are paralysed. His mental faculties retain their vigor notwithstanding

The statements to the effect that the ground coffee fur nished to the Army of the Potomac is adulterated in large proportions with pulverized glass, in order to gain weight, are wholly untrue. The coffee is purchased by govern ment in the berry, roasted, ground and barrelled under the immediate supervision of officers appointed to inspect it, and is highly superior in every respect to that sold in the market. An adulteration of this character could not succeed if attempted, as any one could detect the fraud

CAPTURE OF BLOCKADE RUNNERS. Rear Admiral Farragut, commanding the West Guif lockading squadron, reports to the Navy Department the

On the 20th of February the United States echooner

Luis Pass. The Colthwist was from Kingston, Jamaica and fifty thousand percussion caps, five hundred of quinine, and also some coffee, hardware and dry

On the 29th of February the English schooler Lily when about eight miles from Velaco, Texas, was cap-tured by the Penobecot. The Lily was from Belizo, Honduras, registered forty-three tons ,and had a cargo con

John Douglas, when off Velasco, Texas, were captured by the Penobscot. The Stingray had a cargo of sixty bales of cotton and fifty-two half bales. The John Douglas had

burned by the Virginia. Both vessels were cotton laded.

OPERATIONS OF GURRILLAS. Yesterday morning, a two members of the Michigan cavairy were passing in the vicinity of Annandale, not far from Alexandria, they were captured by a party of four guerillas. Subsequently, while two of the guerillas were some distance off, counting the greenbacks taken from and shot the two who were guarding them, and made their escape. The cavalrymen returned to Alexandria in

CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY. St. Patrick's Day was appropriately celebrated here by imposing ceremonies in St. Patrick's church and festivi-

In the Wilkes court martial to-day the cross-examin tion of Commander Baldwin was continued, and the facts while the accused had his flag on her was caused by coal ing and other necessary detentions. Witness did not mean to say that she had been idle any of the time. At the time of the Admiral's visit to Laguayra, spoken of in drawn his credentials, and the President, De Rohas, had refused to hold intercourse with him; and further, that

THE MILITARY ACADEMY BILL. The Ways and Means Committee will report the Milli tary Academy bill, with provisions for increasing the pay of cadets from thirty to forty dollars a month, and giving each member of Congress power to nominate an add

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

WARRINGTON March 17 1964

The Vicin Pressures presented a petition of soldiers, praying for the allowance of the bounty under the act of March 1863, of \$100 to soldiers discharged from the service on account of wounds or disease contracted in the service. Re

Perred to the Committee on Military Anairs.

Proposed Expedition to Eastray Asia.

Mr. Fosten, (rep.) of Conn., presented a memorial from the American Promonal Seneity in favor of Surgeon McGo-can's proposed expedition to countries in Eastern Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

REMONSTRANCE AGAINST FAR GOODTEAN PATENT.

Mr. Withon, (rep.) of Mass., presented the petition of four hundred laboring men of New York, remonstrating against the extension of the Goodcean patent.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN OPEN SENATE.

effect the convention with Ecuador for the musual adjustment of chims. By this bill the commissioner appointed to carry the convention into effect is allowed as compensation a salary of three thousand doilars and ten doilars per day for travelling expenses during the agual time of transit. If the President cohoose to appoint him the minister resident an increase of fifty per cent upon his salary.

Mr. TRUMBULL called up the bill to provide for the summary trial of minor offences, which was passed without delate.

bete.

Oi. Higginson and the anthony durans case.

Mr. Davis, (opp.) of Ky., called up,the resolution of inquiry into the part taken by Col. Higginson in the rescue of the ugitive Anthony Burds, and read from the published history of the case extracts showing, as he thought, treason and murder on the part of said Higginson.

Oil motion of Mr. Trundutt, (rep.) of III., the resolution was tabled, Ages 29, page 10 as follows—Messrs, Buckalew, Carille, Conness, Davis, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Phiddle and Saulsbury.

NEGGO EQUALITY IN RAHINGAD CASE.

shavery in the South during the present rebellion. Were they fit to take part in the great political questions of the day, or as social companious for ourselves, wives and daughters? He was certain, whatever might be the capacity of the free nearo, the masses who are now coming into our midst are not fit to exercise the elective franchise, mix socially with the whites, or take part in the counsels of the nation. Just imagine live or six of them holding the balance of power in this body when a great tortic of the day was under checasion. How would we appeal to these men? By reason? No. By persuasion? Yes. Persuasion founded upon importance, and appealing to ignorance alone. What would be the effect if an important national measure were carried by a vote of that description?

Mr. Sunstat remembered that when he first came into the Senate, the ilon. Join Boil told him that he was first chosen into public life by the efforts of free negroes.

Mr. Corse vs. (rep.) of Cal., said their choice was a bad one. (Lauchter.)

Mr. Johnsons—Lai, might be. Some of this class were in tellisent. He was far from believing that because a man was black his intelligence was not as great as others. What intelligence was not as great as others. What in the light was not as great as others. What in the was far from the light of the proof of the white race. He had not been suited to the might possess, there still cassed a them preud doe which keet bin from rising to his proper sphere. No one would contend for the intermarriage of whites with blacks. What father would have his daugher bound to a colored woman? Such equality ould ain alike against the sense of the times and the manly feeling of the white race. He trusted that upon redection the honorable Senator would withdraw his amendment, as there was not the slichtest necessity for it. He said that slavery in Maryland, if not dead, has received the wounds of death, and those gentlemen favoring its continuance would find that in the judgment of Christendom and under the slient influenc

believed that the gentemanty instincts and Christianity mentioned by the Senator from Delaware had been towards abolition.

Mr. Norskill, said that amongst all Christian nations whenever the slave adopted Christianity the tendency was towards emancipation. This was the rule of the church from the earliest days. That doctrine had come down to the present hour, and. God be praised, it was not going to be an exception. As to the gentlemanly instincts, he reterred to the fact that, of the four million slaves of the South, one and a half million were mulations. (Laughter.) The Senator right as well be admonished by the words of the Senator from Marriand, that the Institution was fast passing away, and all attempts to boister it up were value. He considered the amendment unscential when he reported the bill; but since the assumit upon it by the Senator from Pleaware he should vote for it.

Mr. Saulseuny denied that he had assaulted the bill as reported, and the words of the Senator from Maine justified his course in opposition to the amendment.

The amendment was adopted—aves 19, nags 17. The nays are as follows.—Meases, Buckalew, Carlile, Davis, Doolitte, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sleeman, Ten Byck, Trumbull, Van Winkle and Willie.

The billi then passed.

Riddle, Saulbour, Sherman, 1ea Byck, Poinboll, Van Winkle and Willic.

The bill then passed.

Mr. Lank, (really follatings in Kannas, introduced a bill providing for the erection of a Court House and Post office at Topeka. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Fostra called up the House bill defining the pay and smoluments of chaplains, which, with an amendment allowing them pay when absent on leave or on account of disability from service or in prison, was passed.

The Scoate at holf-past four o'clock adjourned.

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, March 17, 1964.

the South west branch of the Pacific Railroad from Rolla to

Mr. Rooms. (opp.) of p. an measure so serious, forded for discussion on a measure so serious, for that State.

Mr. Paurs., (opp.) of N. Y., said that to pass such an important bill with only one hour's debate would be an act of serious and the serious such as the se

Mr. FRUNT replied that his remark was governed parsonal.

The morning hour here expired, and the further consideration of the subject goes over until Tuesday next.

ADJUSTRIKET OF CLAIMS REWEINS THE UNITED STATES AND Mr. COX. (opp.) of ECUADOS.

Mr. COX. (opp.) of Decoration Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a bill to convention between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims. It was passed, and provides for the appointment of a Commissioner, fixing his compensation at \$3.500, together with the incidental expuses.

DOOD, together with the incidental expenses.

The House thereinterental nursings.

The House themely—Business relating to the Territories. As any passes to a number of the special order, namely—Business relating to the Territories. As any passes to any passes to a number of the transfer of the American section of the true of true of the true of tru

for discussion.

Mr. Ashley, (rep.) of Ohio, objected, saying that a similar bill had heretofore passed the House and this one had lar bill had heretofore passed the House and this one had passed the Senate.

Mr. Cox, Copps of Ohio, remarked that he had not had an opportunity to examine the bill, and would like to offer an ameriment providing that the State be not admitted until Concreas is satisfied that als has a population equal to that the state is the state of the House according to the federal ratio under them here of the House according to the federal ratio under the population of Golorado was larger than that of Oregon to day.

Mr. Cox did not dispute that, but desired the insertion of a sound principle. He exceedy need ask whether by the provisions of this bill slavery was excluded.

Mr. Mallour, (op) of Ky, remarked that it had been said on the republican side that slavery was dead. It so, why prolifit its existence in Colorado and the other fer-ritories?

Mr. Servens, tree, Laf Pa, font in his seasy. Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa. (not in his seat)—We want tury it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stevens, (rep.) of Pa. (not in his seat)—We want to bury it. (Lautcher.)

Mr. Askillev and he never made the remark that slavery was dead. If his colleague (Mr. Pox.) wanted an opportunity of the colleague (Mr. Pox.) wanted an opportunity to the colleague that the colleague knew that he had never proposed either to establish or prohibit slavery, but to leare the decision of that question to the people themselves. The remark did not come with a good grace from that quarter, considering the autecedents of his colleague.

Mr. Mallory moved to strike out that part of the bill prohibiting slavery, so as to leave Congress uncommitted on the subject. He subsoluently asked leave to withdraw the amendment; but the Speaker (Mr. Collax) decided that this could not be done, as the "previous question" had been seconded on the massage of the bill.

The House then voted on Mr. Mailory's amendment, which was rejected by veas 18, nays 37. The year were as follows:—Messrs. J. C. Allen, Ancona, Chailer, Cox. Dewson, Eidridge, Dennison, Hall, Hardinn, Knapp, Long, Mailory, Miller of Pa. Morrison. O'Nelli o' Onio, Randall of Pa. Ross and Stilles,

nion.

Mr. Cox offered an ammendment requiring Congress to e satisfied that Nebraska has sufficient population according to the federal rates, for the election of a member of the

amendment was rejected-43 against 72. The amendment was rejected—43 against 72. The bill then passed. The bill then passed. The hill then passed are the properties of the prope

Mr. Braman, (rep.) of Mich. from the Committee on Territories, reported the bill organizing the Territorial government of Montana. He explained that is proposed to divide Idaho, supropriating the southern portion of the new Territory. Seventeen thousand of the inhabitants of Idaho have to travet seven hundred miles to reach the courts. The committee proposed to make the dividing into the Rocky and Bitter Root Mountains, which could not be crossed for a least six months in the year. In reply to a question of Mr. Spaulding, he said the Lagislature of Idaho had saked for such division, and argued that it would be economical to create other ferritorial governments, both for the protection of the citizena, which is the highest duty of the government, and the quieting of Indan troubles. Mr. Cox suggested that the manor for an Indian name.
Mr. Washintung, (rep.) of Ill., suggested to the gentleman the name of Abyasinia. (Laughter.)
Mr. Cox would propose the name of Douglas.
Mr. Strums (in his seat) suggested Fred. Douglass.

The bill providing a temporary government for Montana was then passed.

Appropriation for territorial Public Buildings.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the bill appropriating \$240,000 for public buildings in the several Territorial governments as now constituted are not republican in character, and hende he masted that the Territories should be admitted as States as soon as practicable to remove unconstitutional objections. He referred to the history and settlement of Utah, speaking of the patient spirit of the people under parsecution of their patriotism and of their wonderful achievements. He advocated the admission of Utah into the Union as a State, and asked for justice and equality.

Without further proceedings on the bill the Committee rose, and the House at five o clock adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, March 17, 1864.

No. 163.—The United States, appellants, vs. J. L. Pulsom's executors.—This case is being argued in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

The Battle of Gettysburg-The Truth of History, &c.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In your paper of the 12th instant "Historicus" favors the world with an immense letter on the battle of Gettysburg. It is so manifestly intended to create pubwriter hopes. I wish to correct some of his misstate

ments, and, having been an eye-witness, claim to be both First-The Fifth corps was never placed under the or ders of General Sickles at any time during the battle of

ders of General Sickies at any time during the battle of Gettsyburg, and never was posted by General Sickies on the lett of the Third corps.

Second—General Sykes was never requested to relieve Ward's brigade and Smith's battery on Roundtop, for the very good reason that seither that brigade nor that battery was on Roundtop, and, what is undeniable, the Third corps never had a soldier on it. Roundtop was held by Vincent's brigade, First division, Fifth corps; Weed's brigade, Second division, Fifth corps, and Haziett's battery of regular artillery. Each of those commanders lost his life in its detence.

Third—Two brigades of Barnes' division (First), Fifth corps, were posted on the edge of a wood and in front of a portion of the Third corps (Ward's brigade) before any musketry firing began; so that the hour's condict sustained by the Third corps before the Fifth corps came up has no existence.

Pourth—General Crawford's troops, Fifth corps, were thrown into action by order of the corps commander, not by any order of General Sickles or by any solicitation of Capitain Moore, of General Sickles' at January of the Corps was far in advance of Roundtop, and did not connect with it in any way.

Sixth—The intention danger of losing Roundtop resulted, not from the failure to relieve Ward's brigade, which was not there, but from an order of General Sickles, taking Weed's brigade from that hill to assist the Third corps: and Weed, in obeying this order, was met by his corps commander, and promptly returned to his position on the hill, just in time to assist in repelling Longstreet's attack.

Seventa—When a dispassionate writer seats bimself to

his position on the min, just in time to assist himself to longstreet's attack.

\*\*Creenth\*\*—When a dispassionate writer seats bimself to boister up one officer at the expense of others, neither "bearsay evidence" nor "slight errors" should have a place in his narrative. Unadulterated truth should stamp its every assertion.

\*\*A STAFF OFFICER OF THE FIFTH CORPS.\*\*

## THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in The WEERLY HERALD for the present week, resay to-

norrow (Saturday) morning, will contain .- Full details, through Mississippi by the forces under General Sherman; portant news from New Orleans; Operations near Charleston and Mobile: Emportant news from the South west; Interesting Intelligence from General Butler's De-partment; Movements in Western virginia and Eastern partment; Movements in Western virginta and Eastern Tennessee, and all other sections of the country; Late news from Europe, Mexico, the West Indies; &c. Supposed Loss of the Italian line-of-battle ship Re Galantuo mo; Interesting from Washington; Poetry, an excellent Story, Pacetiae, Agricultural, Amusements, and a variety of interesting miscellaneous matter; Valuable reviews of the Money, Commercial, Dry Goods, Castle, Morse and Family Markets, and reports of pall other interesting events of the Week.

Terms—vingue optics, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Five copies, \$8; Ten copies, \$1; NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Contest in Regard to the On motion of Mr. Assist, (rep.) of Ohio, the House, by National Guard Militia.

> The Loyal Leagues Mixed Up in the Controversy.

Between Railroad Corporations.

The Cross Town Railroad Bill and a fight

Passage of the Bill to Prevent the Sale of Liquor on Sunday.

Sanitary Pair, &c.,

Military Trophies to be Sent to the

\* ALBANY, March 17, 1864.

THE NATIONAL GUARD QUESTION But little is seen on the surface in regard to the contest that is going on relative to the National Guard. The new in the hands of the committee, and is being matured. But while the Militia Committee is engage cogitating over the provisions of this bill all manner of from time to time the secret of much of this commotion is ascertained. In the first place it is plainly to be seen that the Loyal Leagues throughout the State have come to the determination to obtain control of the militia or ganizations of the State, and to this end all manner of dodges are resorted to in order to accomplish this object. This is the object of the section in the bill where it is provided "that the districts of the several divisions and brirades of the militia, as they existed on the 1st day of June. as thus established." This class just reached the brigade of John A. Green, of Syracuse, he having received district of the brigade is different from the dis-trict that existed prior to the pissage of the National Guard law ; and therefore the bill in effect not only abolishes the brigade and disorganizes it but makes a law. It therefore looks very much as though the overhauling of Mr. Green's brigade is one of the great points special brigades or regiments which they are after re-

special brigades or regiments which they are after remains to be seen. Future developments alone will decide that question.

THE GANAL CONTRACTORS' BRILES BILL.

was debated in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly this morning at considerable length. The bill is urged on the ground of the increase in the price of material and labor, and they therefore, ask for increase in prices to make up for the rise of the material. The bill was finally progressed.

prices to make up for the rise of the material. The bill was finally progressed.

THE NEW YORK CROSS TOWN RAILROAD BILL. Then came up for consideration. There was quite a commotion over the provisions of the bill. A member from New York, in his quaint style, brought up all manner of questions, and announced two or three times that he did not know what he was talking about. He finally presented a list of stockholders and directors of the corporation on file in the Secretary of State's office. It appears that this concern over a year ago organized under the general Railroad law of the State, and filed its articles of association, with a list of directors and stockholders, in the office of the Secretary of State. This list was read to the Assembly, and caused considerable amusement. The name of the Speaker turned up in the list, but that long before he expected to run for the Assembly he asked to have it withdrawn, and supposed that it had been. He as no time had any interest in the measure, and never attended a meeting of the incorporators. The bill was amused in several particulars, and the House finally took a recess until seven o'clock P. M., when the question will come up in order.

The development of the discussion this morning

bili was amended in several particulars, and the House finally took a recess until seven o'clock P. M., when the question will come up in order.

The development of the discussion this morning indicated that the contest was one between railroads, in which the grants of 18:0 took an active part, aithough in a very small minosity, and led on by a person who it is well known has had an interest in one of these grants. It was therefore a light between railroads, and as such it was exceedingly amusing.

HIS NEW UP-TOWN WAYER RESERVOIR.
Several bills were reported by the Senata committee, this morning, but none of interest in New York was a bill to authorize the issue of bonds to raise money to acquire lands for the reservoir on the upper end of the island. A bill was passed last winter for the construction of a reservoir to supply that portion of Manhattan Island with water; but for some resson or other it has hung free in the common Council in New York. Whether they look upon it as a rich placer, and are holding it back to make arrangements or for some other cause, it is impossible to tell; but if the bill introduced in the senate to day puts this matter in such a position that the work will proceed at once, then let it be pushed through without delay, and provide the inflabitants of the northern portion of the city with Croton water, which they have long been entitled to receive, but which for some reason has been withheld.

been withhold.

The bill to prevent the sale of figure on Sunday came up for a third reading in the Senate this morning. Several motions were made by Mr. Fields to recommit, with instructions to strike out and insert amendments excepting mait liquors and several other beverages, all of which were voted down. In fact, about every amendment offered in Committee of the Whole was presented this morning and the was and any called. They were all

were voted down. In fact, about every amendment offered in Committee of the Whole was presented this morning, and the yeas and nays called. Tosy were all voted down, and the bill finally passed. It promitts the sale on Sunday of all vinous, spirituous and malt liquors. It has yet to be acted upod in the Assembly.

The Bill to extend a dock in the Nineteenth ward of Brooklyn came up in the Committee of the Whole in the Senate this morning, and was debated at much length. The debate was on the question of the rights of the State, city and private holders to land made under water—an old question, and one that is discussed more or less at every session of the Logislature.

The resolution authorizing the Chief of the Bureau of Military Statistics to send trophies to the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, in New York, was a loyted in the Senate this morning; also the Assembly resolutions relative to plucing General Anderson on the rotired list, with full pay.

HECHON OF MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The Committee on Colleges in the Assembly had under consideration this afternoon the bill providing for the election of the Board of Education in New York by districts. Mr. Bose, Clerk of the Board of Education, appeared in advocacy of the bill, and suggested that there he added a clause providing for an appeal of teachers from the decision of the Trustoses to the Board of Education, and also to increase the powers of the Board to there are the added to increase the powers of the Board to there are the committee will take final action to morrow.

PAYMENT OF RALESOM RECEIVES INTO THE CITY TRASCENT. The Senate Committee on Railroads held another assistant and the senate committee on Railroads held another assistants.

and also to increase the powers of the Board in other matters. The committee will take final action to morrow. Paywers or antagon succepts into the morrow. The Senate Committee on Railroads held another assign this afternoon, and heard arguments for and against the bill to compel all the city railroads in New York to pay one-tenth of their gross receipts into the city treasury. Screater Laimbeer favored the bill, and stated that it was a measure favored by the taxpayors in the city of New York, and would meet the approval of the committee. Horace F. Clark also advocated it at much length, and made a stronger speech than he did in the defence of the Broadway bill. He referred to the several grants for the existing railroads, showing that in all but those that passed the Legislature of, 1860 the Legislature had the right by the provisions of the bilt to amend and modify, and that the constitution reserved that right in all other cases. He also held that the measure was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by New Yorkers of all classes: also that he was favored by Judge fillion, who also endorsed all that Mr. Clark said. Mr. Darling, President of the Third Avonne Railroad, appeared in opposition to the bilt, and also Mr. Potter, both of whom declared that they could not pay that amount into the city treasury, and that such a bill would be unconstitutional.

THE CASE OF CITY INSPECTOR BIOLE.

City Inspector Boole, through his counsel, presented to the Governor his answer to the charges made against him by Thomas N. Carr. Those who have examined them thoroughly pronounce it a full and complete refutation of all the charges made against him. The sworn reply of Mr. Boole is quite lengthy and goes into education on all the charges by Carr, declaring that the statements in

explicit that Mr. Carr has hardly a footnoid feet to state upon.

The Assembly was in session all the evolving on the Cross Town Raifread bill. There was a spicy discussion. The Assembly was entertained for a long time by Mr. Ryan, of New York. The list of corporators was read a number of times, and a general factious course adopted by two or three members. The friends of the bill tried to perfect it with amendments, such as paying a portion of the gross receipts to the city, and other amendments of that nature; but, owing to the factious course of two or three they were unable to present their amendments, and the House finally referred it back to the Raifroad Committee, for them to consider and amend.

To night the Gottschalk, concert will take place at Niblo's Saloon. The favorite pianist has recovered from the indisposition which caused the postponement of the concert, which should have taken piace on Wednesday evening. The programme for the evening is very attractive. A number of our most popular artists will assist Mr. Gottschalk.

PROMENADE CONCERT.

Trand

The Seventh regiment give a grand complimentary concert at their armory on Saturday evening to C. P. Grafulla, the popular leader of their band. These cutertainments are ever fashionably attended, but will or occusion be more than ever brilliant.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURG.

The Inman steamer Edinburg, which left Liverpool rived at this port early ysterday morning.

The Schloswig-Holstein War.

Yesterday the Dages burned down all the farmhouse To-day the allies made a close reconnoissas

The Berlingske Tidende somi-officially denies the Danie acceptance of the conference, and says that, should the basis of the conference be the political union of Schleswig-Holstein, the Danish government will not accept the pro-

The Rebel Navy in India.

SEAMEN PROM THE ALABAMA IN GONPLICE WITH ENGLISH SAILORS.

[From the Singapore (E. I.) Times, Jan. 22.]

Frank Mahoney, Richard Humbley and John Gready, three men belonging to the Confederate steamer Alabama out of a number of others who had abscended from the said vassel, were brought up and charged before the sitting magistrate this morning with having on several occasions assaulted the potty officers and crow of her Majesty's ships Saracon and Rifleman. The charge being fully borne out in one case, his worship fined the defendants fifty rupees each or the attentative of two months' im prisonmed in the House of Correction, with hard tabor, in default of payment.

7 ibs. shirtings, 10 rupees; 40s. mule twist, 12 ½ anna exchange on London, 2s. 1½ d. Markets. BORBAT, Feb. 8, 1884.

Cotton (Dhollerab), 520 rs. Picce goods, 7 lbs., 9r. 12a.

Twist, 23a. Exchange on London, 2s. %d.

CANTON, Feb. 26, 1864.

Gray shirtings unchanged. Water twist quiet. Teaunchanged. Exchange on London, 6s. %d. Freight unchanged. Shanghar, Jan. 21, 1864.
Shirtings declined. Tes unchanged. Exchange London, 7s. 24. Freights improving.

The Metropolitan Sanitary Fair.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM ABROAD—SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM WHOLESALE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS.

The Metropolitan Saultary Fair is exciting deep interest scellangous character are received, and the Executive Committee are under great obligations to dessrs. L'Herbette & Coj, of Paris, who have forwarde free of charge all cases containing the donations of patriotic Americans residing abroad.

WHAT THE DRY GOODS MERCHANTS HAVE DONE.
The Committee of the Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants scknowledge the following subscriptions for the Sanitary

Fairchild & Fanshawe
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Tabmas & Co.
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The Most Exquisite Gift which can be profered to a lady is a case of Phalon & Son's Euract of the "Night Blooming Gerrus." As soon as introduced, this new perfume was recognized as the finest. the purest and the most permanent in existence, by the whole fashionable world this side of the Atlantic Boilt by all drugglats.

PHALON & SON, New York.

Official Drawings of January 17, 1864.

Co. E. Kentucky State Lottery.

E. Kentucky St Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy &

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Official Drawings of the Late of Late of Control of Scalars 131—March 17, 1864.

38, 44, 25, 46, 50, 58, 33, 29, 41, 27, 16, 42.

Class 132—March 17, 1834.

2, 40, 15, 42, 60, 5, 63, 32, 43, 53, 77, 30, 35, 47.

Oirculars scal by addressing Z. E. SIMMONS & CO., Covingion, E.

Ometa: Drawing a billion of Renticer.
Extra Class 627—March 17, 1364.
40, 70, 62, 22, 54, 18, 12, 47, 53, 59, 64, 55.
Class 625—March 17, 1364.
70, 5, 60, 54, 38, 8, 47, 24, 32, 50, 46, 23, 67, 28. cial Drawings of the Librar FRANCE, BLLIS & CO, Managers, Covington, Ky.

Messra. Simmons, Rogers & Co. are uthorized to receive deposits and make collections on our ecount. Z.E. SIMMONS 4 CO. Prizes Cashed in All Leguitzed Lotte-ries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers. 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery.-Thirty per cent premium paid for prives. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Doublooms and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed in All Legal-red lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker. No. 11 Wall street, room No. 1, New York.

S. T. 1870 - X.

Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, stude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetits, distributed eather eating, toroid liver consequence, its deserve to a first they will not try the oslebrated of the property of the pr

after eating, toroid liver constipation, &c., deserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated TERS, which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranied to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other tooles where a healthy, gentle stimulant is required.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They are an autidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of desipation and late hours, They strengthen the system and entired the mind. They prevent misamatic and intermittent fevers. They purify the breath and audite of the suomach. They purify the breath and audite of the suomach. They over dynepsyla and constipation. They oure dynepsyla and constipation. They oure Liver Complaint and Section Declaration. They make the east and the state of the celebrated Calesty beginning to the celebrated Calesty beginning to the composed of the celebrated Calesty beginning to the celebrate of the celebrated cales and perfectly pure St. Croix rum. Here we can be considered to the celebrate of the celebra

Ask Your Druggist for the Cherokee Cure, if you are afficted with that which causes such heart withering issuitude; that which destroys the sight; that which runs the memory, thas which smites on the brain the fierce demon fire of insunity; that which deforms the face with eruptions; causes shortness of breath and universal trainbling—in a word, that self-abuse of nature which destroys.

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An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
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